

THE
"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.)
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$13
per annum.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

AGENTS:
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and "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
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the following ports:—
Canton, Shanghai, Hongkong, & Co.
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Manila, A.S. Watson & Co. Ltd.

No. 18,454.

號四月二年六十百九千壹

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1916.

辰丙次歲年五國民華中

PRICE, \$5.00 Per Month

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants
ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS

Agents for—

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINE & SPIRITS.

JOHN DEWAR & SON'S
SCOTCH WHISKY.

JOHN JEFFREY & CO.'S
PILSENER BEER.

SPORTING. GOLF.

There was quite a holiday crowd at Fan-ling yesterday, over 200 players travelling the 18 hole course, while quite a fair number utilised the relief course. The attendance included an unusually large number of ladies, and nobody was held up for a game, the arrangements made by the Committee, particularly in relation to an adequate supply of caddies, being excellent. No competitions were played, but today there were two competitions. Golf generally was erratic owing to a strong breeze, otherwise conditions were very favourable and the greens keen. A fair percentage of players entered for the Victoria Cup.

The King's Park links were also well utilised yesterday, there being considerable congestion in the morning. The sand greens in a boisterous wind were practically unplayable, especially at the fifth where the ball was repeatedly blown to the run, thus making good putting an impossibility. The Committee of the U.S.R.C. who conduct the course would do well to treat the beds of the greens in such a manner that a ball could grip on windy days. There is a considerable agitation for grass greens, but the expense of laying turf and a water supply bar any progress being made by the U.S.R.C. which only holds the course from year to year.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

No. 1 COMPANY.—Amended: Musketry Orders.
Nos. 1 and 5 Platoons only will leave Blake Pier at 9 a.m. punctually on Sunday next February 6th, and not at 9.30 a.m. as previously ordered.

No. 2 Platoon will not attend the Range on this date.
Uniform with Helms or Caps. Leave Range about 1.30 p.m.

PARADES 5.30 p.m.

Monday February 7th, No. 3 Company and Ambulance Companies.

Tuesday February 8th, No. 1 and 2 Companies.

Wednesday February 9th, No. 4 Company.

Thursday February 10th, Inspection of all ranks except Medical examples.

(Sgd.) F. O. JENKIN,
D.S.R. (Reserve.)

Hongkong, 4th February, 1916.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.15 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SUNDAY.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.15 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE cannot be closed, if Equated, for 3 weeks.

Tele. No. 154.

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SOLE AGENTS KELVIN MOTORS.
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WATSON'S
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LIQUEUR WHISKY.



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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
No. 4 per 100 \$4.—
No. 6 " 100 3.—
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Radames, 100 2.20

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Shewan Tomes & Co., General Manager.

Hongkong, April 11, 1915.

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APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH
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Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

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providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
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As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,
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THE DESTRUCTION
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Interesting.

INSECTS THAT MIMIC.
PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE.
MANUFACTURE OF BIG SHELLS.

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WIFFLE'S FAMILY INTRIGUE.

In 2 Parts.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

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GRILL ROOM

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ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP,
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

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Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' rooms.
Roo Garden.

Terms: From \$5 per day Mex. Telegraph Add: "Peacful,"
P. O. PRUSTEN,
Manager.

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A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL, most central location within
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Noted for the Best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine
under European Supervision. A First Class string Orchestra renders selections from
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Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping.

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A M. EMERGENCY TRAINS Pass Entrance,
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HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 4th FEBRUARY.

8 A.M. 'HONAM' 8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN'

10 P.M. 'KINSHAN' 4.30 P.M. 'FATSHAN'

SATURDAY, 5th FEBRUARY.

8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN' 8 A.M. 'HONAM'

10 P.M. 'HONAM' 4.30 P.M. 'KINSHAN'

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00

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S.S. 'TAI SHAN' Tons 2008—S.S. 'SUI TAI' Tons 1651.

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Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf

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The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN,"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.

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N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at
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Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

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S.S. 'SALNAM', 888 Tons, and S.S. 'NANNING', 469 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday
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Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LENTIAN" and
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

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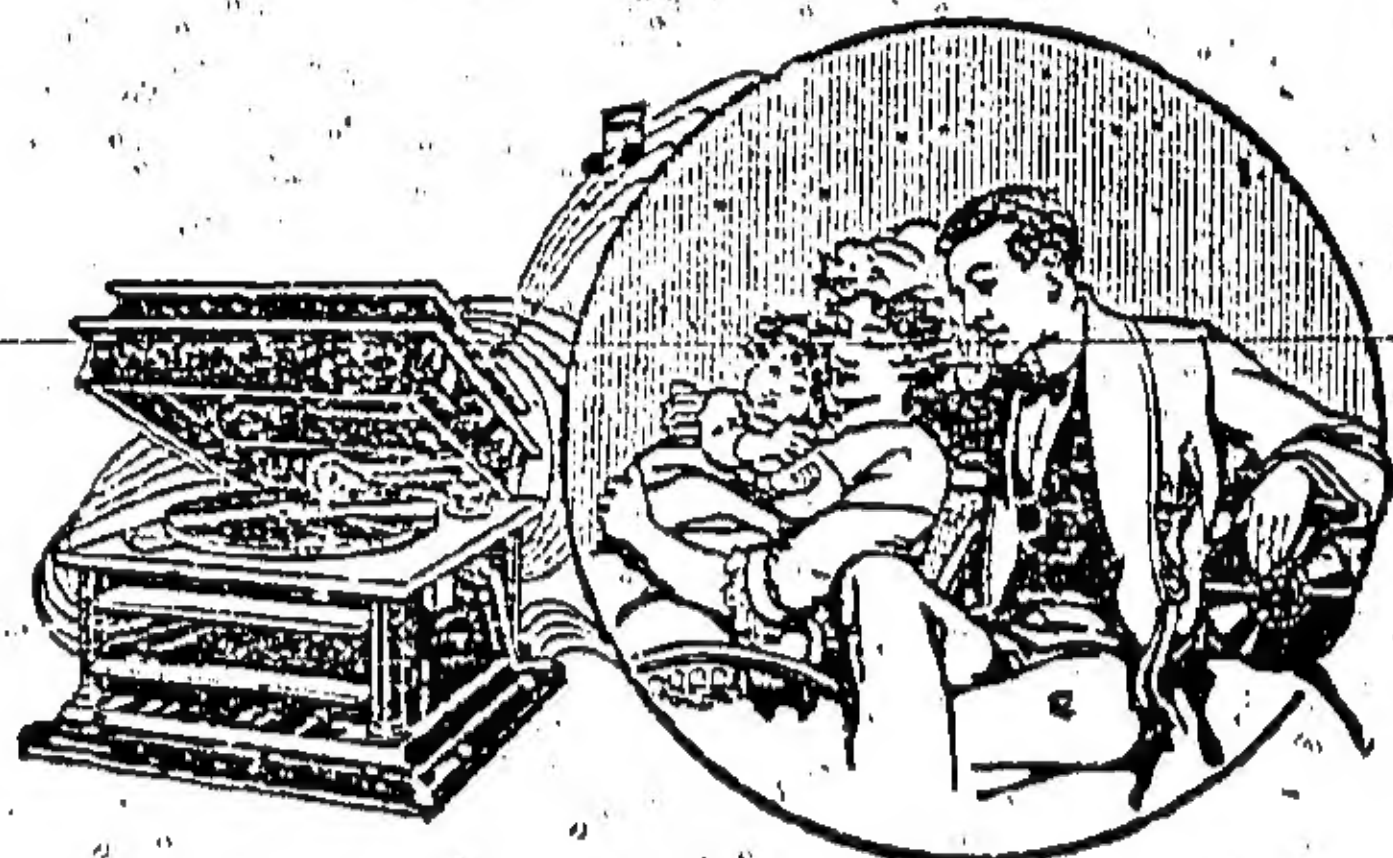
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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
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Shipyards: Sham Shui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. R. 9.
Estimates furnished on application. WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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The Overland China Mail

FULL REPORTS.

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THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

A Natural
Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism
and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches
and pains, is the result.

ENO'S
FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It
clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole
digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young
or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea
by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping
a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, LTD., "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE

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Codes:—A1, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union.

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MANILA: Messrs Macdonray & Co.

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For particulars, apply to

K. KATO,

Manager.

No. 2, FIDELITY STREET,

HONGKONG.

SILIMPOPON (SEBASTIK)
COAL.

THE Underlying having been appointed
AGENTS for the COWIE HARBOUR
COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote
prices for best quality SILIMPOPON
COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBASTIK
or SANDAKAN (British North
Borneo).

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favour-
ably with the better grades of Japanese
Coal and gives good results on a very
moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBASTIK or
SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPO-
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are exempt from payment of all Port
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At Sebastik Steamers are berthed along-
side the Company's wharf where there is a
minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low
water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibabu Bay (Sebastik Har-
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application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,

Agents Cowie Harbour Coal

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Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1915.

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A local Fairy Story entirely produced in
Hongkong, with topical illustrations
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Price 50 Cents.

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Some of our

BY-PRODUCTS and SPECIALITIES.

CORNED BEEF, CORNED PORK

VARIETY OF SAUSAGES

PRESSED BEEF, COOKED HAM,

DRIPPING, LABD,

CORNED TONGUES,

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Etc., Etc.

Which cannot be Exceeded for Quality.

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

L.O.S.T.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4209
for Twenty-five shares numbered 4201
to 4225 inclusive, standing in the Register
in the name of Frank Barrington, Deacon
having been lost. Notice is hereby given
that unless the said Certificate be produced
at the Office of the Company 5 Queen's
Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or
before the Third day of February, 1916,
a new Certificate for the said shares will be
issued and the old Certificate will thereafter
be held by the Company as null and void.

MOWBRAY & NORTHCOOTE,

Acting Secretaries.

Hongkong, Jan. 3, 1916.



A FULL FLAVOURED PLUG
TOBACCO OF THE HIGHEST
QUALITY OBTAINABLE

Cool and fragrant to the last shred.

WESTMINSTER "SLICED PLUG."

THE BATTLE OF KATCHANIK.

SERBIAN INFANTRY'S LAST
CHARGE.

New York, Dec. 21.

The Chicago Daily News publishes the
following dispatch by Mr. Louis Edgar
Brown, dated from Rome, describing his
impressions at the battle of Katchanik,
where he witnessed what was destined to
be the last Serbian offensive:—

When the Bulgarians took Uskub 5,000
of the original 20,000 men in garrison
made a last stand in the hills midway
between Uskub and Katchanik. The
Bulgarians outflanked them from the
Tetovo plain and forced the Serbians to
take up a position at the entrance to the
Katchanik Defile.

There had been little fighting at

Katchanik some days previous to the
Serbian decision to begin their retreat
through Uskub to Kalkandelen. The
Bulgarians fought along a crescent shaped
front of 15 miles. The Katchanik Defile
is placed near the outside of the bottom of
the crescent. Katchanik was of the highest
importance to the Bulgarians, because the
Serbian stronghold there blocked their
advance north to Prishtina and west to
Priest along the railway. They there-
fore determined to expel the Serbians.
The Bulgarians concentrated two half
divisions at Katchanik for this purpose.

The Serbians had more than 100 guns,
mostly the French 75 and 155 (8in.) type,
mortars, and apparently sufficient
ammunition for an ordinary engagement.
Three Serbian infantry regiments were
withdrawn from the northern Austro-
German front, and warned that the
salvation of the Serbian Army depended
on their ability to pierce the Bulgarian
line, because the reduced pressure on the
Austro-German front would accelerate the
enemy's advance, which was gathering
such tremendous momentum that hence-
forth it would be impossible to check it.

The battle began, and the Serbians saw
red. Simple, frank, clear-eyed fighters,
they hated the Bulgarians with unequalled
intensity. Each Serbian prayed—God he
might kill two Bulgarians before he him-
self went to meet his Maker. The Serbians
trusted implicitly in the justice of their
country's cause and believed that God
could not let them lose their deciding
battle.

The Serbian artillery began the fray.
Thousands upon thousands of shrapnel and
high explosive shells were thrown on the
enemy. Bulgarian prisoners said that on
the first three days of the battle the
Serbian shells fell on the Bulgarian first
and second line trenches and barbed
wire continuously with a roar like that of a
siren on an ocean liner. Never during the
first days of the bombardment did the
Bulgarians hear the discharge of a gun, as
everything was drowned in the continuous
scream of the exploding Serbian shells.

I reached Ferizovitch, 15 miles from the
battle front, on the first day of the
struggle. The sound of the artillery was
like distant thunder. Three miles away
where the smoky road crossed a mountain
ridge I saw a steady stream of ten-ton
teams, heaped high with ammunition
boxes. A French doctor at Ferizovitch
pointed to the line and said:—"That
stream of ox-team ammunition trains
started over the mountain at noon the day
before yesterday and has swept on cease-
lessly day and night ever since."

I looked at those gigantic Serbian and
Swiss oxen, with horns six feet between
the tips, and as the teams passed through
the village carrying shells to the thunder-
ing artillery, I realized how true was the
Serbian boast that, although their baggage
ammunition trains move only eighteen
miles a day, yet they always arrive.

The Bulgarians' rude trenches, consisting
of two foot heaps of broken rock, were
impossible to infantry, but vulnerable to
artillery. Within 48 hours the Bulgarians
relocated four miles to escape the withering
fire of the Serbian batteries.

The Bulgarians were not surprised by
the drive of the Serbians, but they had
underestimated the strength of their
enemy. The Serbians had abandoned
some barbed wire at Uskub, which the
Bulgarians, strong before their trenches,
but it was useless, because insufficient in
quantity. The Bulgarians repaired sections
of the railroad from Uskub to Katchanik,
and used light freight cars which were
hailed from Uskub to Katchanik by teams
of 20 oxen and then sent back to Uskub by
force of gravity.

The Serbians on leaving Uskub had sent
to Milovitch all their locomotives except
two, into whose funnels they had thrown
hand grenades, so that the boilers were
nothing more than masses of twisted tubes.
Prisoners said that a German engineer
was already at work repairing the two
locomotives, which were of German make.
The man, having passed many sleepless
nights, now dropped exhausted in their
gun emplacements and slept uncovered,
and the rain and mud, the shrapnel, and the
scattered cartridge cases.

Next day to the infantry came the order
to attack, and was received with stolid,
unemotional comprehension. The Serbians
sleptily dug themselves out of the mud,
fired hand grenades and prepared to sell their
lives dearly. The first attack struck the
Bulgarians in the dusk of evening. The
Serbians drove on like huge waves, accept-
ing only hand encounters, and not pausing
to aim the fire of their rifles. They seemed
to be obsessed with a determination to get
their bayonets into the Bulgarian's bodies,
laughing at them as their foes lay mortally
wounded on the ground. Detached groups
at a hundred places along the battle front
stabbed, slashed, bit, and choked savagely.
The battle became a wild war of attrition.
The Bulgarians and Serbians as enemies
are capable of fighting. The ruling passions
were hatred and revenge.

The battle lasted all night. Next day
the Serbians produced their most prized
and most versatile weapon. Imagine a slow,
brass-capped case, filled with explosive
gelatine, the whole weighing 5lb., one or
more of which, sewn in leather cases,
were attached to the belt of every Serbian
soldier. The effect of these bombs was
terrible.

After 18 hours' fierce fighting the Morava
and Shamadia Divisions suddenly pierced
the Bulgarian front. Victory seemed again
possible for Serbia, and the question hung
upon everyone's lips. "What are the
Allies doing?" The question remained
permanently unanswered.

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The battle was ended, and the Serbians
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underestimated the strength of their
enemy. The Serbians had abandoned
some barbed wire at Uskub, which the
Bulgarians, strong before their trenches,
but it was useless, because insufficient in
quantity. The Bulgarians repaired sections
of the railroad from Uskub to Katchanik,
and used light freight cars which were
hailed from Uskub to Katchanik by teams
of 20 oxen and then sent back to Uskub by
force of gravity.

The Serbians on leaving Uskub had sent
to Milovitch all their locomotives except
two, into whose funnels they had thrown
hand grenades, so that the boilers were
nothing more than masses of twisted tubes.
Prisoners said that a German engineer
was already at work repairing the two
locomotives, which were of German make.
The man, having passed many sleepless
nights, now dropped exhausted in their
gun emplacements and slept uncovered,
and the rain and mud, the shrapnel, and the
scattered cartridge cases.

Next day to the infantry came the order
to attack, and was received with stolid,
unemotional comprehension. The Serbians
sleptily dug themselves out of the mud,
fired hand grenades and prepared to sell their
lives dearly. The first attack struck the
Bulgarians in the dusk of evening. The
Serbians drove on like huge waves, accept-
ing only hand encounters, and not pausing
to aim the fire of their rifles. They seemed
to be obsessed with a determination to get
their bayonets into the Bulgarian's bodies,
laughing at them as their foes lay mortally
wounded on the ground. Detached groups
at a hundred places along the battle front
stabbed, slashed, bit, and choked savagely.
The battle became a wild war of attrition.
The Bulgarians and Serbians as enemies
are capable of fighting. The ruling passions
were hatred and revenge.

The battle lasted all night. Next day
the Serbians produced their most prized
and most versatile weapon. Imagine a slow,
brass-capped case, filled with explosive
gelatine, the whole weighing 5lb., one or
more of which, sewn in leather cases,
were attached to the belt of every Serbian
soldier. The effect of these bombs was
terrible.

After 18 hours' fierce fighting the Morava
and Shamadia Divisions suddenly pierced
the Bulgarian front. Victory seemed again
possible for Serbia, and the question hung
upon everyone's lips. "What are the
Allies doing?" The question remained
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The Serbians, realizing that their retreat
was cut off, fought like cornered wolves.
The Bulgarians advanced, less than a mile a
day. The Serbian nation knew its cause
was lost, but the army was determined to
die in a blaze of glory, resisting to the last
shell and to the last man.

A Serbian soldier said:—
"I would rather die on the field of battle
than live under the yoke of Bulgaria. The
Bulgarians have conquered, but I will take
as many Bulgarians with me as possible.
There will be many who will never enjoy
the day of triumph over the Serbians."

The artillery continued to fire spasmodi-
cally, but the ammunition was practically
gone. The ox-teams were no longer coming
over the mountains with wagons piled high
with shining shells and passing through
Ferizovitch on the way to feed the artillery's
hungry maw. Instead, they were travelling
the other way, the wagons filled with
wounded and dying Serbians. Then began
the Serbians' great retreat to Priest and
Ipek.

The Bulgarians' rude trenches, consisting
of two foot heaps of broken rock, were
impossible to infantry, but vulnerable to
artillery. Within 48 hours the Bulgarians
relocated four miles to escape the withering
fire of the Serbian batteries.

The Bulgarians were not surprised by
the drive of the Serbians, but they had
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INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the HONGKONG & WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at
the Company's Office Queen's Buildings,
Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the
14th February, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon,
when the subjoined Extraordinary Resolu-
tion, which was passed at the Extraordinary
General Meeting of the Company held on
the 17th January, 1916, will be submitted
for confirmation as a special resolution.

That the Regulations contained in the
printed document submitted to this meet-
ing and for the purpose of identification
submitted by the Chairman hereof be
amended as hereafter set out and that such
regulations so amended be and the same
are hereby approved and adopted as the
Articles of the Company in substitution for
and to the exclusion of all the existing
Articles thereof.

The said amendments are:—
That Article 67 be amended by the
elimination of the words "the Chairman"
in line one thereof and by the substitution
of the word "three" for the word "five"
in line two thereof.

That Article 68 be eliminated.
That the following words be added at
the end of Article 84 "but any such
appointment shall be subject to confirmation
by the Company at the next ordinary
Yearly Meeting."

That paragraph (b) of Article 90 be
eliminated and the following paragraph
substituted therefor:—

(b) A Director who is a member of, or a
Director of, or a member of the Consulting
Committee of, or otherwise interested in,
a Public Company which is interested in any
contract or arrangement brought up for
determination at any Meeting of the
Directors shall notwithstanding be entitled
to vote as a Director in respect of such
contract or arrangement provided:—

(a) That he has disclosed his interest in
such Public Company before such
contract or arrangement is voted upon
by the Directors.

(b) That the Public Company so interest-
ed is not a Company which has been
private firm became incorporated, and

(c) That he is not a General Manager of the
Public Company in question and
that the firm in which he is a partner
or which he represents are not the
General Managers or General Agents
of such Public Company.

Save as above provided no Director shall
be a Director in respect of any
contract or arrangement in which he is
interested and if he do so vote his vote
shall not be counted.

That Article 86 be amended by the
substitution of the word "five" for the
word "seven" in line four thereof.

That the following new Article be in-
serted after Article 88:—

"The Company may by Extraordinary
Resolution remove any Director
before the expiration of his term of
office and appoint another person in
his stead. The person so appointed
shall hold office during such time only
as the Directors in that place he is
appointed would have held the same
if he had not been removed."

That the following words be added at
the end of paragraph (a) of Article
88:—
"A Director who is entitled to vote (as
provided by Article 90 (b) and stand-
ing his interest is to be counted
in a quorum, but otherwise a Director
who is interested is not to be counted
in a quorum."

That the words "to any regulations"
be eliminated from line seven of Article
107 and that the following words be sub-
stituted therefor "subject also to such
(if any) regulations as are" and that the
words "not being inconsistent with such
provisions of these presents" be eliminated
from lines eight and nine of Article 107.

That paragraph (c) of Article 108 be
eliminated.

That Article 112 be eliminated and the
following Article substituted therefor:—
RESERVE FUND.

(a) The Directors before declaring a
dividend may with the sanction of the
Company in General Meeting set
aside out of the profits of the Com-
pany such sums as they think proper
as a reserve fund to meet con-
tingencies, or for equalising divi-
dends, or for special dividends or for
repaying, improving and maintaining
any of the property of the Company
or for the augmentation of any exist-
ing reserve fund or for such other
purposes as they think conducive
to the Company's interests and may
with such sanction as aforesaid pay
out of the profits of the Company
such bonuses as they think fit to
those members who for the twelve
months covered by each profit and
loss account shall have contributed
business to the Company (but so that
no bonus to contributing members
for any twelve months shall exceed
fifteen per cent. of the net profits
made during those months).

(b) The Directors may invest any sums
set aside as a reserve fund upon such
investments (other than shares of the
Company) as they may think fit and
may from time to time deal with and
realise such investments.

(c) The Directors may employ the reserve
fund for the time being or any
portion thereof in or for any of the
purposes for which it or for which
such portion was created and in or
for such other purposes as the
Directors shall in their discre-
tion think conducive to the in-
terests of the Company and shall
have power to employ the assets
constituting the reserve fund, or any
part thereof in the reserve fund for
the Company and that without being
bound to keep the same separate
from the other assets of the Company.

The Directors may also with the
sanction of the Company in General
Meeting employ the reserve fund for
the time being or any part thereof in
the payment of bonuses to members
whether the part of the reserve fund so
employed shall be set apart for
that special purpose or not.

and that any necessary amendments to the
amending of the proposed Articles be
carried out.

Dated the 2nd February, 1916.

By Order of the Board.

E. M. DYER,

Chief Manager.

80

DON'T Forget after the Show, Sup

Hughes and Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT
AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers
AND
Share, Coal and
General Brokers.

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"TO-KWA-WAN"
COAL STORAGE.

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A1, TELEPHONE CODE.

Telegraphic Address
MEIRION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 8th February, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS FENDERS, FIRE BRASSES, CURTAIN POLES, CARPETS, RUGS, &c.
As follows:—
Upstatered Suites (with and without Covers), Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Table, Bedroom Furniture, Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads, and Brass Twin Bedsteads, Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., etc., Dining, Tea and Coffee Services, Crockery, Glass and E.P. Ware, 2 Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Brass Fenders, Curtain Poles, Toilet Sets and Bath Room Utensils, etc., etc.
Two good Pianos (one by Sterling, American), Electric Reading Lamp, Two large 4-Fold Blackwood Screens, 1 Sextant, 1 Compass, 1 Polaris.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 2, 1916.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on
TUESDAY,
the 8th February, 1916, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
1 Large Plated Silver (Cost twelve Pounds), 1 Large Marble Clock, Sextant, Compass, Polaris, Telescope, &c., 1 Saloon Ride and 1 Shot Gun, 2 Carrying Chairs, 1 Large Baldwin Ice Chest, Several Tonkin Inland Trays, 1 Set of Saddlery (complete), Clothes Mangle, Shanghai Sunblinds, &c., &c.
And
One Case of IRON CROSSES.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 2, 1916.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Hon. The Gov. Superintendent of Police, to sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 8th February, 1916, at 11 a.m., at the Central Police Station,
CONDEMNED AND CONFISCATED GOODS.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, Feb. 1, 1916.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on
SATURDAY,
the 19th February, 1916, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, &c., &c.
Comprising:—
Gold, Silver and Fancy Wrist Watches, a large assortment of Gold Rings, Set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Turquoise, &c., &c., Gents' Gold and Enamelled Stud Pins, Brooches, Pendants, &c., Coral and Amber Neck Chains, Fancy Goods, &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 2, 1916.

Ask for Horlick's.

It is well worth trying, and will mean good health for you, as Horlick's Malted Milk assists Nature in repairing and building up wasted tissue.

It is always acceptable—delicious to the taste, and made in a moment—no cooking.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Of all Chemists and Stores in Straits, F.M.S., S.S. and S.P. (in England).

INTIMATIONS

KEATING'S LOZENGES
Cure the worst Cough

MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Headache, Back Pain, Stiffness of Joints, and all other ailments arising from the accumulation of uric acid in the system.

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General Merchants
and
Commission Agents,
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Every kind of Footwear
MADE TO ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 421.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including:
Books and Stationery, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods, Fancy Goods and Portulany, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographic and Optical Goods, Provisional and Oilmen's Stores, &c., &c.
Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Samples Despatched from £10 upwards.
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(ESTABLISHED 1814)
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CHINA'S DYNASTIC CHANGES.

One of the most telling of generalisations connected with China is that we owe to a quondam British Consul, Mr. T. T. Meadows, the best revolution and the most rebellious. A little consideration will serve to show that this is largely borne out even by the results of the so-called Revolution of 1911. Much was made of the fact that the movement was of a ruling family of autocratic practice, and set up a republic in its place. But it has been more and more apparent as time has gone on, that, in reality, the changes brought about were of the most minute nature compared with the vast mass of precedent left unaltered. This was necessarily so, since as all people well acquainted with Chinese history and customs know, China has for long ages been a really democratic land with a despotic appearance of power for the head. When, therefore, the Manchus came in 1644, they found that if anything was to be done, it had to be done with such bureaucratic aid as he could rely on. Then it might truly have been said that scarcely anything remained of the many grand schemes of the too-ambitious promoters of the revolution. Now we may be said to have a formal return to monarchy. Rumours flatterly contradict one another on the point, and we need not pause to attempt any dissection to discover wherein the truth lies.

It is, however, interesting to note that the Manchus have not proposed any of the first of the many changes in Chinese history, one dating back to thousands of years B.C. when the founder of the Hsia or Hsia dynasty is said to have been confirmed in power by a vote of election. It was in all probability an election by a very small constituency, even smaller than that to which was entrusted the duty of electing the present president, to Imperial honours; but, as we say, it is a fact of no small interest to know that the principle of election was not unknown to China 4,000 years ago. We cannot recall another recorded example of like kind, though as is well known, that, since the succession to the Chinese throne has never been settled by primogeniture as in so many western lands, there has always been some sort of selection made by the members of the Imperial clan itself, advised, it may have been on occasion, by trusted officials of Chinese race. More often than not changes of dynasty, as apart from mere changes in the monarch, have been the result of successful risings, the "Napoleon" of the moment seating himself securely on the dragon throne, making many profuse promises, sometimes carrying them out, never doing anything to change in radical fashion the habits, customs, or practical government of a nation at large. "Battle, murder, and sudden death" have played a great part in China's story. On one occasion there arose no fewer than five dynasties in 55 years, but the average age of a dynasty has usually been between two and three hundred years. Long before the Manchus came to their end it was a common practice in native circles to discuss this fact and make guesses as to dates, means, and other points of the future. For some years it was thought that the Taiping rising might be the means, but this, partly owing to foreign action, was not to be. The Ming, who were the immediate predecessors of the Manchus, secured the throne by overthrowing the previous Tartar dynasty grown weaker and weaker through corruption, just as the Ming themselves did before they too gave place to the more virile race the north.

It is a striking fact that China's welfare has usually depended to a large extent on the character of her Emperors. To take the Manchus for example, we find the most glorious period in Chinese modern history when Kanghi and Kienlung were on the throne. The Emperors were then the worthiest men of whom history was the last, and under these the empire degenerated to such an extent as to sink into what it was some seventy years ago. Since that time no Emperor has really governed the Empire. The last good case that might cause the change and so maintain the average. For some years it was thought that the Taiping rising might be the means, but this, partly owing to foreign action, was not to be. The Ming, who were the immediate predecessors of the Manchus, secured the throne by overthrowing the previous Tartar dynasty grown weaker and weaker through corruption, just as the Ming themselves did before they too gave place to the more virile race the north.

What is to happen now, no man can say. The future is a closed book, but we sincerely hope that as its leaves are turned, each may be found to unfold a greater and more glorious record. That is all possible provided China can once more unite. At present she is in the position of the unbound bundle of sticks, each of which is breakable by anybody who cares to snap it. Combined, no power on earth could fracture them, and we put it to China's leaders of every

WHAT EVERY MOTHER REMEMBERS.

Every mother who has daughters marring into womanhood is reminded of her own experiences of girlhood days of the times when cheeks were pink and eyes were full, when the back ached as if breaking and, hatching came with pain, when periodical headache, depression, lassitude and sleepless nights made life a round of woe, instead of, as it should have been, a round of joy.

And every wise mother remembers that that her daughter has arrived at a critical age, that her daughter's greatest need now is red blood, to help her through this most trying time, to save her from the Anaemia and its consequences which will surely follow next day.

If to-day your daughter has reached this important period of development, and requires this help, do not fail to remember it is ready at hand in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The support she so sorely needs has been given to thousands of weak, wavering girls by the use of these Pills; they have cured in countless instances the worst forms of Anaemia, Debility, Indigestion, Nervous Headache, Back pain, and the ailments peculiar to your sex after all other remedies failed.

Let Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strengthen and restore your daughter too. They are obtainable from all medicine vendors, and from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98, South Street, Shanghai, 1 bottle \$1.50, 6 for \$8.00, post free.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL INVESTMENTS IN WAR LOANS.

A GERMAN PROTEST.

The following interesting correspondence appears in the Shanghai Municipal Minutes published last week:—

TRUST FUNDS INVESTMENT.
In forwarding of letters relating to the recent investment in sterling securities—
Shanghai, 18th January, 1916.
Sir, The Municipal Council of 2nd December, 1915, contains the following notice:—

IN VIEW of the fact that Trust Funds to the amount of Tael 400,000 are available for investment, and that the present juncture is exceptionally suitable for investment in sterling securities the Council has purchased Government bonds to the following approximate amounts:—

"British Government 4 1/2 per cent. War Loan £30,000 at 97 1/2 per cent dividend."
"New Russian Internal Short Term 5 1/2 per cent. War Loan £20,000 at issue price 95 per cent."
"New French 5 per cent. War Loan £20,000 at issue price 88 per cent."

We, the undersigned Ratepayers, strongly protest against any such investment of Trust Funds on the part of the Municipal Council of the Shanghai Foreign International Settlement. The Funds entrusted to the Council consist in the Superannuation Fund of the Municipal Employees, the Funds of the Municipal Savings Bank, The Sikkim Police Deferred Pay Fund, The Police Recreation and Rewards Fund, Deposits of Contractors and other Trust Money, all of which have been deposited with the Council in the Shanghai local silver currency, and are repayable in the same currency and not in gold.

Consequently there is not the slightest necessity for the Council of making any investment in foreign currencies, gold, silver, or in making such investments the Council are running a risk in exchange or speculating in exchange as to which they have no right whatsoever.

Furthermore, the Council must never lose sight of the fact that they represent a Foreign international community and that it is their duty to avoid anything that might look like partiality and unfriendliness to any of the Foreign nations, of which this community is composed.

We are, etc.,
Your obedient servants,
(A large number of signatures of German ratepayers are appended.)

Council Room,
Shanghai, 22nd January, 1916.
Gentlemen, I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 16th January, on the subject of the Council's recent investment in sterling loans. I am, etc.,
J. E. M. KENNEDY,
Acting Secretary.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND.
"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your system is becoming unbalanced.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishment and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25

INTIMATIONS

PETER WALKER'S LAGER
is brewed in ENGLAND

PETER WALKER'S LAGER
contains a very small amount of Alcohol and a relatively large amount of nutritive material.

PETER WALKER'S LAGER
is therefore not only light and refreshing but is an ideal Dietetic.

PETER WALKER'S LAGER
is brewed from only the best malt and hops.

ASK FOR
A "SMALL PETER."
DONNELLY & WHYTE.
SOLE AGENTS.
TEL. 636.

Quality.

With **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**, a few drops sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The **QUALITY** and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

Lea & Perrins
The Original and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL
Now well-known throughout the East for
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS' BUNKERS AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE
Competes with the best quality English Coke for
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

HIGHEST FIREBRICKS GRADE
FIRECLAY,
STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

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TEL. ADDRESS: MAISHAN, HONGKONG.
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Can be obtained at the following places in Hongkong:—
The Hongkong Hotel
The Hongkong Ferry Wharf
The Kowloon Ferry Wharf
The High, Blake Pier
The Upper Peak Tram Station
The Lower Peak Tram Station
Ah Choo (Queen's Road)
Wo Cheung (D'Agular Street)
Lee Yee (D'Agular Street)
Hong Cheung (Kowloon)
etc., etc.

FOR a good solid meal, a la carte, or a Table d'Hôte, with Wines & Liquors of the best, **ALEXANDRA CAFE**.

WATSON'S

FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY

E

QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HONGKONG.



NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Indragiri (Sumatra) Rubber Co. is paying a dividend of 8 per cent. absorbing \$11,250, and carrying forward \$7,773.63.

Captain Hutchins and Captain Little, of the American Legation, have left the Capital for Shanghai and Hongkong en route for Yunnan.

The P. & O. Home Mail steamship Muloja, with the Hongkong mail of the 30th December last, arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday, the 1st instant.

As a result of the benefit concert by the Royal Naval Concert Party on January 21st, the sum of \$4,708 will be handed over to the widows of E. R. A. Manley and Pte. Penfold. Expenses amounted to \$17 only.

Shippers of cargo to Yangtze river ports have been notified by the shipping companies that the rates of freight will be increased for Chinese and foreign local cargo on and after the 1st March next, and for ocean and coast transshipments on and after the 1st April next.

It is reported that the service of some experienced foreign and Chinese cotton experts will be secured by the Chinese Government for studying cotton growing in China. Special grounds have been prepared by the Ministry for making experiments in cotton-growing previous to the actual introduction of foreign methods into China.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon. Sir Evelyn Ellis is leaving Singapore permanently in April.

Mr. W. E. Leveson, Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, has been granted a commission in the Royal Garrison Artillery.

Mr. E. G. Hillier, C.M.G., Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Peking, left for Europe by the Serbian express on the night of the 26th ult. The Peking Gazette says: "He is proceeding to England on a well-earned furlough. We are sure that he has the best wishes of all Chinese who have come into contact with him. While it is realised that Mr. Hillier's first duty has been to serve the great institution of which he is the able representative in Peking, Chinese regard him as one meriting to be classed among the friends of their country. We wish Mr. Hillier a pleasant stay abroad."

DEATH OF MRS. HAZELAND.

We regret to have to record the death of Mrs. Hazeland, widow of the late Mr. F. I. Hazeland, who was Crown Solicitor of Hongkong from 1881 to 1871. The deceased lady was on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, The Peak, and passed away suddenly on Wednesday evening, in her 78th year. The funeral took place yesterday at the Happy Valley, the principal mourners being Mr. F. A. Hazeland and Mr. E. M. Hazeland, sons, to whom, and to Miss Hazeland, the sympathy of many friends will be extended. The Rev. V. H. Copley M.A. conducted the funeral service, and among others present at the graveside were Mrs. E. M. Hazeland, Miss Middleton Smith, Miss Griffin, Mr. Findlay Smith, Mr. A. Donison, Mr. W. Armstrong, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Helyar, Mr. H. T. Jackson, Mr. T. L. Perkins, and the Rev. W. T. Fetherstone. The coffin was borne to the grave by police officers.

FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

TRADE OF KIAOCHOW.

In the House of Commons on 22nd December, Lord R. Cecil, writing to Sir Edwin Cornwall, said: "There is naturally a complete dislocation of trade at Kiaochow in consequence of the war, but it would appear that the Japanese authorities have done their best to facilitate a return to normal conditions."

THE NIVA-POWER ONION.

Sir Richard Cooper on December 33rd asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs if he would state whether the agreement between the Niva-Power group, formed for the purpose of leasing Chinese loans, has been dissolved, and would he state if there was now an opening for private British merchants and financial institutions to secure contracts direct from the Chinese Government with the support of the Foreign Office.

Lord Robert Cecil: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative, and the inquiry contained in the second part does not therefore arise.

PROVINCIAL TROOPS.

A JAPANESE ESTIMATE.

According to an estimate published in a Japanese paper, the number of troops under the command of the Chinese Government of the different provinces of China are as follows:

Province	Number of Troops
Chiangchun	14,000
Chiaochow	25,000
Chiaochow	25,000
Chiaochow	25,000
Chiaochow	25,000
Chiaochow	25,000
Chiaochow	25,000
Chiaochow	25,000
Chiaochow	25,000
Chiaochow	25,000
Chiaochow	25,000

COLLISION NEAR SWATOW.

O.S.K. "DAIJIN-MARU" SUNK.

OVER 150 LIVES LOST.

The O.S.K. Dajin Maru has been sunk, and over 150 Chinese and Japanese are believed to have lost their lives, as the result of a collision early on Wednesday morning off Swatow between the former boat and the Linan, operated by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.

The collision occurred between 1 and 2 in the morning, about 80 miles west of Swatow, the exact point lying between Chilang Point and Saki Rock, some ten miles from the former and six miles from the latter. Details of the cause are not yet to hand.

The Dajin Maru sank in three or four minutes. The Linan was able to pick up 19 people from the water, and sent out two boats to try and pick up others, but they were only able to save two who were floating on rafts.

The Linan had her stem badly damaged, and returned at once to Hongkong, putting into Taikoo Dock late on Wednesday night.

The Dajin Maru had a total of 181 passengers and crew on board, but was not carrying any European passengers. There was one Japanese in the first-class, two Chinese and a Japanese in the second, four Japanese in the third, and 103 Chinese deck passengers.

The captain, third officer, a Japanese boy and 18 of the passengers and crew were saved. Those missing, so far as is at present known, number 160, and include the chief and second mates and all the engineers. All the cargo, a general one, was also lost.

The Linan was not carrying any passengers, but was going up in ballast to Shanghai and the North, and no one was injured. She is a boat of 2,211 tons, belonging to the China Navigation Company.

The sunken Dajin Maru was owned by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and was on the run between Hongkong and Formosa, via Swatow, Amoy, and Tamsui. She was a boat of 1,576 tons, built at Kobe in 1900. At the time of the collision she was on the return voyage from Swatow to Hongkong, which she left on her last outward voyage on January 21st. The Linan, as has been said, was going in the opposite direction.

An inquiry will be held at Hongkong in due course by the Marine Magistrate.

ANOTHER JAPANESE STEAMER IN COLLISION.

"TAKATA-MARU" ABANDONED.

A Reuter's telegram states that the Japanese steamer Takata-maru has collided with the tank steamer Siler Shell off Cape Race (Newfoundland) and has been abandoned. The crew were saved.

RED CROSS SOCIETY OF CHINA.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following has been sent by the Secretary of the Red Cross Society of China for publication:

Since the declaration of independence of Yunnan the provinces of Szechuen, Kweichow, Hunan and Kwangsi have become most important places, and with assistance of the foreign missionary doctors, the Central Committee under the Vice-Presidency of Mr. Shen Tsu-ho of the Red Cross Society of China, with offices at 26, Kinkiang Road, Shanghai, has organised many relief works besides original Branch Societies as follows:

Branch Society	Chairman
Ningpo	Dr. J. O. Humphreys
Yenchow	Dr. G. G. Davis
Kiating	Dr. D. F. McKinley
Suifu	Dr. C. E. Tompkins
Luchow	Dr. E. E. Wollendale
Taipei	Dr. E. G. Willard
Chungking	Dr. J. R. Cox
Chongchow	Dr. W. J. Sheridan
Chongchow	Dr. C. W. Freeman
Chongchow	Dr. W. Crawford
Chongchow	Dr. W. H. Birt

Provisional Organisations	Chairman
Chiangchun	Dr. J. O. Humphreys
Chiaochow	Dr. E. E. Wollendale
Chiaochow	Dr. E. E. Wollendale
Chiaochow	Dr. E. E. Wollendale
Chiaochow	Dr. E. E. Wollendale
Chiaochow	Dr. E. E. Wollendale
Chiaochow	Dr. E. E. Wollendale
Chiaochow	Dr. E. E. Wollendale
Chiaochow	Dr. E. E. Wollendale
Chiaochow	Dr. E. E. Wollendale

THE COMING RACES.

TRAINING TIMES.

A good many gallops were done yesterday and a few "spurts" this morning, preparatory for to-morrow, when a busy "hour" may be expected. Both courses were open yesterday but very few ponies were taken on the grass, where hurdles were cut, the majority going on the sand. Today the outside track was closed. The weather was clear and dry (the 30deg.) on both days, and there was a very strong following wind down the straight, both yesterday and today, conducive to fast finishes on a good-going course. Giant Dabla did a last mile 32.3, 39.8, 51.8, 62.2-2.13. Fijian Chief did a mile in 2.17.4, finishing in 33.3 and Australian Chief took 2.20 for the same distance, but came rattling home in 30.3. Daylight finished a three-quarter "pou" in 29.3.

Messrs. Burhill and Vida, who will ride for Sir Paul Chater, are leaving Shanghai on 11th inst. by the P. and O. s.s. "Mongara." Probably most of the other Shanghai jockeys will come down by the same steamer.

The times taken were—

OLD PONIES.

Shanghai jockeys will come to the same stamper.	
the times taken were—	
OLD PONIES.	
CHIEF, 1 mile, 1.35, 1.10.8.	
2.17.4; last 82.3.	
DURHAM CHIEF, 1 mile, 0.42, 1.19.	
2.26.4; last 82.1.	
AUSTRALIAN CHIEF, 1 mile, 0.38.	
1.40.3, 2.20; last 80.2.	
BARODA CHIEF, 1 mile, 0.39, 1.15.	
2.23.2; last 82.2.	
MATEY, 1 mile, 1.35, 1.07.8.	
STANDARD DABILA, 1 mile, 1.32.2.	
last 81.2.	
THE DUKE DABILA, 1 mile, 1.34.	
last 80.	
CORONET DABILA, late Coronet, 1.	
30.2, 1.13, 1.43.2; last 80.2.	
SANDWICH, late Suffolk, 1 mile	
1.40.4, 2.06.8; last 82.	
PRINCESS KNOLL, 1 mile, 1.30, 1.18.	
2.28.2; last 81.2.	

DERBY GRIFFINS.

BLADWOOD, Adams, 1 mile, 1.45	1.45
2.00, 2.35.2, 8.08, 3.41.2	4.17.2
last 83.	
PAYLIGHT, 1 mile, 1.51, 1.50	1.58.8
last 20.3.	
DENNY CHIEF, 1 mile, 1.38, 1.11	last 83.
SHROPSHIRE CHIEF, 1 mile, 1.35, 1.06.8	last 81.3.
ADVENTURE, Seth, 1 1/2, 4.42, 1.2	2.34, 8.00, 3.43.1, 4.10.2; last
STOCKINGHAM DAELIA, 1 mile, 1.8	last 30.2.
DAELIA, 1 mile, 32.2, 1.6	2.13; last 82.2.
FRANK, 1 mile, 1.32.3	

GRIFFINS.

SETTLE CHIEF, 1 mile, 1.34.8	1.34.8
last 1.31.8	1.31.8
ODD FELLOW, 1, 1.34.1.00, 1.38.	1.38.
GOOD TEMPLER, Knoll, 1 mile. 1.32; last 1.38.	1.38.
SUBSCRIPTION GRIFF	
TOO DEEP, Seth, 12; 41.1.26, 8.23, 8.59, 4.33; last 1.34.	1.34.
WARRIOR, 12; 0.38, 1.15.2, 2.05; last 1.38.	1.38.
WHITE EAGLE, Seth, 11, 1.40, 2.56.3, 8.11.2, 8.17.1, 4.	4.

GRIFFINS.

Zepp	1 mile	1.36.2	1.04.4	last
82.2				
Crosby	1 mile	1.36.1	1.08.2	last
82.1				
Askill	1 mile	1.38	1.17	1.55
2.29	last	84		
Shandiz	1 mile	1.44	1.26	2.08
2.46	8.23	8.59	4.32.2	last
82.4				
Fortnight	1 mile	1.35	1.06	1.40.2
last	82.2			
Mandolin	1 mile	1.42.2	1.24	1.57.1
last	83.1			

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

The Directors in their Report for the Half year ended 31st Dec., 1915 state:—
The Profit on Working Account amounted to \$55,423.44 as compared with \$40,016.01 for the corresponding period of 1914, being an increase of \$15,407.43.

The Profit and Loss Account, including the sum of \$34,744.94 brought forward from 30th June, 1915, shows a credit balance of \$94,341.73 which the Directors recommended should be apportioned as follows:—

To pay a dividend of—	\$250 per share on 20,000 shares—	\$50,000.00
To transfer to Reserve and Re-valuation Account—		9,535.03
To write off Special Reserve—		9,000.00
To carry forward to New Account—		32,806.70
Total—		\$94,341.73

Properties.—The Company's properties were valued by Messrs Palmer and Turner on August 23rd, 1915 at \$2,314,215.00.

Share.—The market value of the Shares held by the Company on 31st December, 1915 was \$10,824.00.

Directors.—Dr. J. W. Noble resigned his seat on the Board on the 10th January, 1916. On the 11th January, 1916 he was re-elected to a seat on the Board. Dr. Noble's appointment requires your confirmation at this Meeting.

Mr. Ellis Radcliffe retired by rotation but offers himself for re-election.

Auditors.—Owing to death of Mr. A. O'D. Condon, which the Board regret, Mr. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., was appointed to the vacancy thereby created. The Accounts for the Half Year under review have been audited by Messrs A. B. Lowe, F.C.A. and H. Percy Smith, F.C.A. Messrs A. B. Lowe and H. Percy Smith offer themselves for re-election.

J. W. Noble, Chairman.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1916.

DON'T RISK PNEUMONIA.

Get rid of every cold as quickly as possible. It is the forerunner of all pneumonia, trouble, and pneumonia may develop in a few days. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a simple thing to do, but the effect is marvellous. See also by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE MISSING "APPAM."

CAPTURED BY A CONVERTED TRAMP.

TAKEN TO AMERICA AS PRIZE.

New York, Feb. 1.—A telegram from Norfolk (Virginia) to the Associated Press says that the missing African mail steamer Appam, flying the German flag, reached quarantine. She has a prize-crew on board from a German submarine.

NEWPORT NEWS, Feb. 1.

A submarine captured the Appam off the Canaries. The submarine had just previously sunk a British steamer.

The Appam, besides her original passengers, carried 133 taken from other vessels, and there were about 435, including crews, aboard. There were also a number of women and children.

The Appam flew the German man-of-war flag, instead of that of the German merchant marine, with the intention, apparently, of giving her the status of a German auxiliary cruiser.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

It is reported at the Treasury that the Appam has been German property of war aboard, possibly from the Cameroons. The matter has been referred to the State Department, which will determine the status of the vessel.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

It is officially confirmed that the Appam has reached America. It is believed that all are safe.

THE GERMAN COMMANDER'S STORY.

New York, Feb. 2.

The Appam's arrival caused a tremendous sensation as it was the first instance of the pirates capturing a liner, while the question of the status of the ship is likely to make it a cause célèbre in international law.

The German commander has circulated the story that the Appam captured two British ships crossing the Atlantic, with the object of proving that she had been used as a cruiser, and thus ought to be interned. He admitted that the Appam did not resist and says that she was captured four days after she had sailed. He took her to Norfolk, fearing to meet a British cruiser if he steered for New York.

When the Appam passed Virginia Cape, she was asked by the fortress to state her name and she replied that she was the German cruiser Duffalo.

HOW THE "APPAM" WAS SURPRISED.

Norfolk, Feb. 2.

The Appam is still lying under the guns of the fortress.

The passengers are promenading (on deck?)

Captain Harrison told the pilot that the weather was bright and clear, and the ship was moving at fair speed when she suddenly sighted a tramp approaching. He had no fear and was not prepared for anything. Suddenly the tramp fired, whereupon the Appam halted. Simultaneously canvas over the forecastle of the tramp was dropped revealing a battery of large guns.

"We surrendered without resistance," the Captain said. "A prize crew boarded the Appam under the guns of the raider, disarmed the crew and imprisoned them in the cabins, liberated twenty German prisoners, who assisted the prize crew, and the ship was headed towards America. A German was stationed at the wireless; he received messages but sent none. Thus he ascertained the whereabouts of the British cruisers, and Commander Berg steered clear of them."

BRITISH APPLICATION FOR THE SHIP'S RELEASE.

Sir Cecil Spring Rice, the British Ambassador, has applied to Mr Lansing for the release of the Appam and the return of the ship to her owners, in accordance with the Hague Convention, which, he argued, superseded the Prusso-American Treaty of 1823.

The German Embassy maintains that the Treaty is applicable and permits the internment of the ship as a naval auxiliary and its subsequent return to Germany.

THE "APPAM" CLAIMED AS A GERMAN PRIZE.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has formally claimed the Appam as a prize under the Prusso-American Treaty.

It is stated that both Sir Cecil Spring Rice and Count Bernstorff are going to Norfolk.

The former has already interviewed Mr. Lansing.

THE BRITISH CONTENTION.

It is stated that Sir Cecil Spring Rice insists on the Appam being returned to her owners in accordance with the constant British contention that a belligerent is not entitled to bring a prize into a neutral port, a contention which Germany upheld at the Hague Conference.

The American attitude on the question has hitherto been non-committal. The only parallel case is that of the British steamer Fern which was taken to San Juan with a German prize crew a year ago, when Mr. Bryan ruled that the Fern was a German auxiliary cruiser and ordered her internment.

PASSENGERS RELEASED.

There were joyous scenes at the shipping office when the relatives were told that the passengers were safe.

The State Department has ordered the release of the Appam's passengers.

The Immigration Officials refuse admission to fourteen persons as indigent. These include several Germans from the Cameroons.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Six E. M. and Lady Moreweather (the newly appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands) and Mr. Erad James (the newly appointed Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlement) are safe on board.

Norfolk, Feb. 2.

GERMAN "COMMANDER'S" STORY.

The German Commander Berg says the capture of the Appam was effected sixty miles north of Madeira on January 16th. The Moewe on the 17th engaged the Clan Macdonald and sank her after an exciting combat. Fifteen of the men on the Clan Macdonald were killed. The Appam returned and picked up four of the Clan Macdonald's crew out of the water. The Commander, of the Moewe then ordered Berg to take the Appam to America. The Moewe sank on the 10th the steamer Forringford and placed a prize crew on the coaling ship Corbridge. On the 13th she sank the Dromedary, the Author and the Trader, and on the 15th the Ariadne with a cargo of wheat.

THE "APPAM" DAMAGED.

LATER.

One of the Appam's bow-plates is dented as if she had been struck. Twelve Germans remain aboard, and twelve passengers are sick.

BULLION ON BOARD.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

It is announced that the Appam had nearly half a million of bullion on board.

LATER.

The Bank of West Africa says the bullion on the Appam was of the value of £80,000.

WHERE DID THE "MOEWE" COME FROM?

A report reached shipping circles a fortnight ago that a German

**RECORD ZEPPELIN RAID
ON ENGLAND.****OVER 300 BOMBS DROPPED.**

LONDON, Feb. 1. The Press Bureau announces that Zeppelins last night apparently attempted an extensive raid, but were hampered by thick mist. After crossing to the coast, they steered various courses, bombing several towns and rural districts in Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, and Staffordshire. They did some damage to property.

LATER. It is officially announced that 51 were killed, and 67 injured in the Zeppelin raid on England last night.

LATER. The attacks were over a larger area than on any previous occasion. Bombs were also dropped in Norfolk and Suffolk. The total dropped is estimated at 280 but, except at one part of Staffordshire the material damage was not considerable. Nowhere was any military damage caused. No further casualties are reported.

INCIDENTS IN THE RAID.

LONDON, Feb. 3. The Press Bureau announces that the casualties in the recent air raid on England now number 59 killed and 101 injured. A church and a congregational chapel were badly damaged, a parish room was wrecked, and 14 houses were demolished, while a great number were less seriously damaged. Slight damage was done to two places on railway property, but only two factories, neither of military importance, and a brewery were badly damaged. Two or three other factories were slightly damaged. The total of the bombs so far discovered is 300. Many fell in rural places without any result.

LATER. Unofficial accounts of the Zeppelin raid show that the Zeppelins arrived on the Norfolk coast at 5.0 in the afternoon. One dropped a message, "We will return later." It was 5.0 on Tuesday morning before the last Zeppelin departed. Most damage was done in Staffordshire where there were 90 casualties. The first intimation was the extinction of the lights of theatres and cinemas. Some continued the performances by candle-light. The people did not go into a panic. A bomb fell on a mission meeting, killing three ladies, including the speaker, and injuring several. Another bomb fell on a billiard room, killing a player. Most of the houses in one street of a Midland town were destroyed. In one case five members of one family—the grandfather, grandmother, their daughter and the latter's two children—were killed.

Another town in the Midlands was plunged into darkness, the tramways and all works were stopped, and the Zeppelin passed over without bombing the place. The inhabitants listened to an explosion in a town twelve miles distant and then, thinking the raid was over, they resumed the ordinary course of life. At midnight the Zeppelin re-appeared and bombed the outskirts of the town, but did little damage.

The coroner at an inquest in Lincolnshire pointed out that 50 bombs were dropped but only three persons were killed. In Lincolnshire the undoubted result would be to make Britishers redoubt their efforts to punish the miscreants.

AN INACCURATE GERMAN REPORT. The Press Bureau describes as utterly inaccurate the Berlin official report of the raid, which it says further proves that the Zeppelins are unable to ascertain their positions or to shape their course with any degree of certainty.

The Zeppelins used searchlights and threw out flares.

The mayors of one town was seriously injured.

The passengers in a train heard a Zeppelin crossing and receding a railway and bombing for half an hour, but the train was not touched.

GERMANY AND THE "LUSITANIA."

A "FINAL UNDERSTANDING" WITH AMERICA.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 2. The Berlin Government has telegraphed instructions to Count Bernstorff which it is hoped will lead to a final understanding with regard to the "Lusitania."

**NEW GERMAN PEACE
"FEELERS."****LONDON, Feb. 3.**

The Chicago Tribune publishes new German "Peace feelers." Germany is ready to relinquish Kiaochow and the Pacific Islands, and to conclude an agreement with Great Britain under which she can acquire an African Colony composed partly of former holdings of a new block. She also demands recognition of a German protectorate of the Turkish Empire, the cession of Russian Courland, the creation of an independent Poland under a German Prince, and the cession of Bessarabia, Austrian Bukovina and Transylvania to Rumania.

**CAMEROONS COASTLINE CLEAR
OF ENEMY.****LONDON, Feb. 3.**

Colonel Dobell telegraphs that the coastline of the Cameroons is clear of the enemy. Over 700 Germans are now on the Spanish frontier, while many deserters are surrendering to the British and French.

LATER. It is officially announced that Colonel Dobell reports that Haywood's column has occupied Baing Ukan after defeating the enemy in two engagements with slight loss. Cole's column has occupied Lolodorf. Large enemy convoys continue to enter Muni (Spanish territory).

ZEPPELIN BOMBS SALONIKA.**SALONIKA, Feb. 2.**

AZ 1611 killed sixteen bombs on the town and harbour, killing three Greek, one French and two British soldiers, and four Greek civilians, and wounding twenty Greeks. A mosque and warehouse and several houses and shops were destroyed.

**ENEMY AIRPLANE BROUGHT
DOWN.**

A Zeppelin bombed Salonika on Monday night. Two projectiles fell in the Greek Prefecture, and a third on the Bank of Salonika, which was burnt down. Other bombs caused slight damage. Thirteen persons were killed and sixteen injured, including three soldiers.

An enemy aeroplane was brought down west of Salonika and the two airmen captured.

FRENCH RETALIATION.**PARIS, Feb. 3.**

Fourteen French aeroplanes bombed and greatly damaged the enemy encampment at Petris in retaliation for the Zeppelin visit to Salonika.

**SUICIDE OF TURKISH HEIR
APPARENT.****AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3.**

A Constantinople telegram states that the Heir Apparent, Jusuf Fizeddin, committed suicide owing to illness.

FULL PLAY SUSPECTED.**AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3.**

The newspapers doubt the suicide of Jusuf Fizeddin, and hint at foul play. The Prince was an Anglophile and advocated peace with the Entente.

THE PANAMA CANAL.**LONDON, Feb. 3.**

It is announced that the Panama Canal will be closed till a permanent channel can be guaranteed—probably for a further two months.

DUTCH MINISTER RESIGNS.**THE HAGUE, Feb. 2.**

Mienheer Treub, Minister of Finance, has resigned.

RUSSIAN PREMIER RESIGNS.**PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.**

M. Goremykine, the Russian Premier, has resigned owing to impaired health. M. Sturmer, a Councillor of the Empire, has been appointed Premier.

UNREST IN PORTUGAL.**LONDON, Feb. 3.**

Unrest in Portugal is manifest in strike riots at Lisbon, attended by bomb-throwing. There were several victims.

WESTERN FRONT.**GERMAN "CAPTURES."****LONDON, Feb. 3.**

A communiqué says:—We bombarded, at various points between the rivers, Inre and Somme. There was mutual artillery activity about Wulverghem and the Meuse Road.

A German communiqué states that the German captures include some British. This capture consisted of a patrol of five men, two of whom have escaped.

**AN ENEMY SURPRISE ATTACK
REFUSED.****LATER.**

Another communiqué says:—Last night one of our patrols after shooting a sautry, threw hand grenades into a hostile trench established at the northern end of Frise.

In the morning the enemy attempted a surprise attack on our trenches on the Ypres-Pieteren road. The attack was not preceded by artillery bombardment. It was easily repulsed by our fire.

FRENCH BATTERIES ACTIVE.**PARIS, Feb. 2.**

A communiqué states that the French batteries have been active, wrecking convoys and blowing up an ammunition depot.

EFFECTIVE BOMBARDMENTS.**PARIS, Feb. 3.**

A communiqué says there has been winning activity in Artois and by the French artillery most effective bombardments in Artois, Champagne, the Woëvre and in Lorraine.

PARIS EXPRESS DERAILED.**PARIS, Feb. 1.**

The Paris express to Calais was derailed at St. Denis. Four persons were killed and 15 injured.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.**ROME, Feb. 3.**

A communiqué says: The enemy on the 31st January renewed his vain attacks on the positions at Mori which we firmly hold. Our artillery fairly we firmly hold. Our artillery fairly we firmly hold.

A detachment made a bold incursion into an enemy trench, hurling 50 bombs with devastating effect.

**GERMANS USING SMALL
AEROPLANES.****PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.**

The Germans are using new small aeroplanes on the southern front.

RUSSIAN RAID ON A RAILWAY.**PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.**

Russian reports have blown up the Baranovitch-Vilna railway, which the Germans had recently repaired.

PRESIDENT WILSON ON TOUR.**TOKYO, Feb. 3.**

President Wilson in a speech here said it might be necessary to use force to vindicate the rights of Americans to protection under international law.

**DUTCH NEWSPAPER OFFICE
RAIDED.****AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3.**

The office of the *Telegraf* newspaper has been raided by the police and documents have been impounded.

The *Telegraf* had been threatening to publish documents proving widespread smuggling if the Government failed to entreat it.

**SUICIDE OF A BRIGADIER-
GENERAL.****LONDON, Feb. 2.**

At an inquest yesterday on Brigadier-General Sir Bello Estouteville Grimston, Inspector-General of the Imperial Service Troops in India, the evidence showed that he had committed suicide because the Medical Board refused to pass him for service. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while under the influence of irresponsible actions."

**THE KING AND THE SECRETARY
OF STATE FOR INDIA.****LONDON, Feb. 2.**

The King and the Secretary of State for India were represented at the late Brigadier-General Grimston's funeral at Royal Green.

**U.S. SOVEREIGNTY IN THE
PHILIPPINES.****SENATE VOTE IN FAVOUR OF
WITHDRAWAL.****WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.**

The Senate has passed a resolution by the President's casting vote, in favour of an amendment to the Philippine Bill, withdrawing the sovereignty of the United States within not less than two and not more than four years.

The amendment, which President Wilson favours, has yet to come before the House of Representatives.

MONGOLIAN REBELS.**PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.**

A Mukden report says an advanced guard of Mongolian insurgents is besieging the town of Tatarung.

MILITARY HONOURS.**LONDON, Feb. 3.**

The Gazette contains the following honours for services in the field:—C. B.'s—Brigadier-General J. H. Travers and W. Cayley, Lieut.-Colonel W. W. Giblin.

Also the following, all of the Indian Army:—C. M. G.—Brigadier-General Knatchbull and Major J. Bald.

Major Ferguson is promoted to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel.

The Distinguished Service Order is awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Firth, Major W. Bathys, Captain N. Money and Captain Ehipson.

The Military Cross to Captain G. Atkins, Captain Cornish and Lieut. G. Chambers.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.**LONDON, Feb. 3.**

Lieut.-Generals Sir John Wilcocke and Sir Herbert Plumer have been gazetted as Generals.

**THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF
JERUSALEM.****LONDON, Feb. 2.**

The King has sanctioned the following appointments:—Sir James Meston, K.C.S.I., Sir Michael O'Dwyer, K.C.S.I., Lt.-Col. Sir George Rose-Koppel, K.C.S.I., and Dr. Charles Maesod, to be Knights Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

**BRITISH INDUSTRIES AFTER
THE WAR.****WHOLESALE INNOVATIONS
RECOMMENDED.****LONDON, Feb. 3.**

A Board of Trade Sub-Committee recommends measures to safeguard after the war the British industries which have been, most open to German competition.

The recommendations include:—Larger funds for research and training.

Uniformity in the Patent Law throughout the Empire.

Trademarks distinguishing foreign goods.

Greater financial assistance to British industries.

The formation of a Ministry of Commerce.

The re-organisation of the Consular Service and

Tariff protection where necessary.

The report says, regarding trade marks, that the Haj should be urged to reconsider the question of the establishment of trade mark registration in India.

DUTCH MAILBOAT DAMAGED.**BEACHED AT FELINSTOWE.****LONDON, Feb. 3.**

The Dutch mailboat *Princess Juliana* has been damaged, and has been beached at Felinstowe, having apparently been mined. Seventy-nine of the passengers and crew were landed at Harwich. No one is missing and the mails were saved.

Three fishing smacks and a trawler have been sunk in the North Sea.

**AUSTRALIA AND THE SHIPPING
RESTRICTIONS.****MELBOURNE, Feb. 2.**

The Commonwealth has informed the Imperial Government that arrangements have already been made to ship 1,250,000 cases of fruit. The entire stoppage of the export trade would ruin small growers.

**AUSTRALIAN WAR LOAN
OVER-SUBSCRIBED.****MELBOURNE, Feb. 3.**

The War Loan has been over-subscribed by £10,000,000.

A FORTY YEARS TEST.**CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy**

has been curing coughs and colds for the past forty years and has gained in popularity every year. What better recommendation is required? For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.*(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)***CAMPAIGN IN EAST AFRICA.****LONDON, Feb. 1.**

General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien reports that a branch line from the Valdega railway reached Serengeti, which was occupied by the British on the 24th January. The occupation of Londigo and Serengeti diminished the enemy's activities.

**UNSCRUPULOUS ENEMY
METHODS.****FOREIGN OFFICE EXPOSURE.****LONDON, Feb. 1.**

The Foreign Office says that Dr. Bethman-Hollweg has stated that Great Britain was compelling the Allies to refrain from entering into any peace movement. This statement, which the Allies knew to be untrue, was made with the purpose of injuring Britain in the eyes of neutral countries, while in the Allies we hear insidious and untrue reports circulated from German sources that "Britain intends to abandon them and has even made peace overtures to Germany, which had been refused." This, the Foreign Office says, is a good example of how unscrupulous German methods are.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.**Mr. E. A. M. Williams, Hongkong**

Correspondent of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, communicates the appended letter regarding the British Industries Fair to be held in London during this and next month:—

Commercial Intelligence Branch,
Board of Trade,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

24th December, 1915.

Sir, I beg to confirm the cablegram sent to the Governor by the Colonial Office on the 21st December respecting the British Industries Fair, which, decided, reads as follows:—

"Board of Trade will hold British Industries Fair, Victoria and Albert Museum London on lines adopted in last Fair. Exhibition of samples of British manufacture exhibited by manufacturers in order to place orders limited to toys, fancy goods, china, earthenware goods, glassware, printing, stationery. Will be opened by February 21st. Will be kept open 12 days. You will arrange to notify likely buyers. Take steps to make public as much as possible. Publish in newspapers. Request buyers coming to communicate direct with Board of Trade British Industries Fair thirty-two, Cheapside, on arrival."

In view of the great success which attended the holding of a similar Fair in May last at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, under the direction of the Board of Trade, and the wish expressed by both exhibitors and buyers that a similar Fair should be organised next year, the Board of Trade have decided to hold another British Industries Fair on similar lines at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London, S.W., from February 21 to March 8, both days inclusive. Owing to the abnormal conditions arising from the war, it has been found necessary to make certain alterations in the classes of goods to be exhibited, and the 1916 Fair will consequently be restricted to the following trades:—Toys and games, china and earthenware, glass and glassware, fancy goods, printing, stationery.

It is desired that the widest publicity should be given to this British Industries Fair, with the object as far as possible of obtaining the attendance of Overseas buyers in considerable numbers.

It is hoped that the Fair may be made widely known through the medium of the various Overseas newspapers and I trust that you will be able to interest the press in your district in the arrangements which are being made for the holding of the Fair and to obtain their assistance in bringing prominently to the notice of buyers the advantages which it is likely to offer them. I have to add that any expenditure which you may incur in this connection may be charged to this Department. Emphasis might suitably be laid on the following points:—

1. The Fair is intended for the Trade, and the general public will not be admitted.

2. It is confidently expected that a large number of manufacturers will exhibit their products and hence buyers will have an exceptional opportunity of transacting their business in a minimum of time.

3. Manufacturers in this country are already producing a large number of articles which have hitherto been manufactured almost exclusively in Germany and Austria-Hungary.

I shall be interested to know also to what extent it has been possible to convince buyers of the desirability of visiting this Fair.

Admission to the Fair will be by invitation of the Board of Trade and buyers who may be coming to England or who may subsequently decide to come to England in time for this Fair should place themselves in communication with this Branch immediately on arrival, when cards of admission will be handed to them.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. WORTHINGTON.

E. A. M. Williams, Esq.,
Chamber of Commerce,
New Government Building,
Hongkong.

BALSAMIC**COUGH LINCTUS**

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has, classifies it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm, from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering the delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

\$1.00 and \$1.50 per bottle.

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY.**HARPER & Co., Ltd.**

TEL. 122

21, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE
ENGLISH TAILORS
IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros.

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Flower Street)
KATAMARANG, 1900.**TO THE ARCHITECT AND TO THE ENGINEER.**

"An ounce of demonstration
is worth a pound of theory."

We DEMONSTRATE with

"MALTHOID"

and we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to bear witness that the results justify the claims made both as to material and methods of roof construction.

CHEAP!
CLEAN!
WATERPROOF!
"MALTHOID"
LIGHT!
SAFE!
SNOWPROOF!

Agents, **BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.**
HONGKONG.

**TETE A TETE.**

Pardon my mentioning the matter but didn't you order a Whisky-Tansan for yourself and Tansan Lemonade for me? "Yes and that's what we've got and not only that, it's Wilkinson the One and Only Genuine Tansan on the Market. The best people want the best things you know! Ahem!" Ha! Ha! it's all right, then I shall always insist on getting the Genuine Article in future."

SOLE AGENTS

GANDE, PRICE & Co., Ltd.

Tel. No. 185.

6, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

COMMERCIAL AND
SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Vernon and Smyth, in their weekly share report, dated 2nd February state:

The renewed demand for Douglas and Indos reported in our of the 28th ultimo has continued throughout the interval, and has resulted in further substantial advances in both stocks. As we close, interest in Docks is reviving, and Sugars have also come in for some attention at current quotations. In the investment section prices are well maintained, and a fair business has been put through. "Rubbers" have ruled dull owing to the further decline in the value of the raw material which is, however, firmer at the closing quotation of 3/11 and 3/1 for spot and 6 months delivery respectively. Standard Tin has again advanced, and is quoted today at £170 and £180 for spot and 6 months delivery respectively. It is quoted at 27 1/2, Sterling T. 1/11, Shanghai T. 1/7 1/2, and the Bank's buying rate for S. d. bills on Shanghai at 7 1/2.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai are firmer with sales and buyers at 8 1/2.

Marine Insurance.—Unions after further sales at 8 1/2 have advanced to a buying quotation of 8 1/2 with no sales at present obtainable. North China, Yangtze and others are unchanged and without business to report.

Fire Insurance.—China continue in request at 11 1/2, and a slightly higher rate would probably be paid. Hongkong continue on offer to a limited extent at 11 1/2 without finding buyers.

Shipping.—Douglas after sales at 11 1/2 have advanced to a buying quotation of 11 1/2 with sales reported at 11 1/2 and 11 1/2 for cash and at 11 1/2 and 11 1/2 for March, the market closing firm for cash and with probable buyers at 11 1/2. Indos China have ruled strong throughout the interval, and after various sales at advancing rates, close with sales and buyers at 9 1/2 for the preferred, 9 1/2 for the deferred, and 9 1/2 for the combined. Business has also been done in the deferred for March at 9 1/2, and at this rate there are buyers. Steamboats have sold and are in request at 8 1/2, and Star Ferries can be placed at 8 1/2.

Cash.—Shells have advanced to 11 1/2 with sales and buyers at 11 1/2. Late close with buyers in the North at 11 1/2, and Ural Caspian are obtainable locally at 8 1/2.

Refineries.—China Sugars are firmer with buyers at 11 1/2, and sales reported at 11 1/2. Luzons continue neglected at 8 1/2.

Mining.—Kallans can be placed at 29 1/2 (probably 30/-) but no shares are available at these rates. Tonkots are wanted at 27/- and 28/-.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, after a period of comparative inactivity, have suddenly come into favour, and at the close can be placed at 8 1/2 for the old, and at about 8 1/2 for the new, there being no sales at present. Kowloon Wharves continue in request at 8 1/2 with sales holding for higher rates. New Engineering are wanted in the North at 10, Shanghai Docks at 10, and at 10 1/2 for the old, and at 10 1/2 for the new. Lands close on the quiet side at 10 1/2 ex dividend, and Central Estates at 8 1/2 ex dividend. There are buyers of Humphreys Estates at 8 1/2, Kowloon Lands at 8 1/2, and West Point at 8 1/2, the latter ex dividend. Hotels are also in request at 11 1/2 with no sales offering.

Cotton Mills.—Low buying rates have resulted in little business in this section, the closing quotations being as follows:—

Wool.—Wool, International Tls. 72, Kung Tls. 11 1/2, Loo Kung Tls. 11 1/2, Shanghai Cotton Tls. 90 and 90 1/2, Chong Tls. 43, all buyers. Yangtze wool continue neglected at Tls. 6 nominal.

Miscellaneous.—Cements have improved to a buying quotation of 11 1/2 with buyers also for March at 11 1/2 and for April at 11 1/2. Union Water Works have advanced to 11 1/2, and Hongkong Trams to 11 1/2. In other stocks there are no material changes to report, and little business doing.

Memo.—Next Settling day—Feb. 28th.

THE CHINA MAIL.

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$36 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon. Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 30 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$13 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 4, and 7 should be sent to the Editor, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5, and 6 should be sent to us not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telephone Address: "Mail" Hongkong. Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

TICKLING IN THE THROAT.

IVEN the slightest tickling or hoarseness in the throat may be the forerunner of a dangerous illness. Start at once with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1, A B C, Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Waltham's Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH ON BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT QUAILRY SPINE SIDE	RISE OF TIDE	WINDS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	707	120	15	7	6
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	511	120	15	7	6
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	511	120	15	7	6
TAI-KO-KU-SUI					
Commopollan Dock	406	54	15	7	6
ALLENDAKEN					
Hong Dock	120	54	15	7	6
Whampoa Dock	120	54	15	7	6

HEAD OFFICE, KOWLOON.

Telephone No. 13.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

To-day's Advertisements

LIST OF UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS LYING IN THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO'S. OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

Address	Station From
Dominique Roda	Manila
Gheochiong	Padang
Haagie	Batavia
Haw Pat Hong	Singapore
C/O Wing Wo Chong	Singapore
Holland C/O Wing Koo	Christchurch
Juan Seng	Singapore
Singapore	Singapore
Tan Astor Hotel	Singapore
J. M. BECK	Singapore

Hongkong, Feb. 4, 1916.

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hours of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE LISTED THE SHARES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st December, 1914, £23,970,367.

I—Authorized Capital £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital £2,500,000

Paid up Capital £2,437,500

II—Fire Funds: £3,377,047

III—Life and Annuity Funds: £17,592,600

Sinking Fund Account: £23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch: £2,381,456

Life and Annuity: £2,141,593

Revenue Marine Department: £37,239

Other Receipts: £78,940

£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON STEEL METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Cokes Importers, General Storekeepers and Shipbuilders. Nos. 35 and 37, HING LOONG STREET (End Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

Hongkong, September 4, 1913.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

DON'T COUGH

It is advised to allow a cough to hang on and sap your vitality when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure you. You don't know where a persistent cough will lead you. You can't afford to allow your throat and lungs to become diseased when it is such a simple thing to stop into a chemist's shop and get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

TO LET

BAHAR LODGE, No. 4, Peak Road, 8 rooms.

Apply to: V. F. V. RIBEIRO, C/O W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO., Hongkong, Feb. 2, 1916.

TO LET.

11 and 13 GAGE STREET, From 1st January, 1916.

Apply to: J. VINCENT BRAGA, Toys Kisen Kaisha, Hongkong, Nov. 15, 1915.

TO LET.

THE KENNELS 168 Magazine Gap, thoroughly renovated and repaired.

Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, Nov. 9, 1915.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS SHOP in Chater Road; whole or part; lease at rear.

Apply: CLARK & CO., Hongkong, Jan. 10, 1916.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, Nov. 3, 1915.

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Buildings.

Apply: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, Dec. 8, 1915.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in "Stonehouse", No. 1, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and refurnished.

Each house contains downstairs two good rooms and upstairs three bedrooms, each with bathroom.

Outdoors and Grass Tennis Court. Shortly available for occupation.

Apply to: DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Hongkong, Dec. 22, 1915.

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.

OFFICES in Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG IN CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDIT ROAD.

NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace, HOUSES at the Peak.

No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.

GODOWNS at Wanchai.

No. 1, 2 & 3 West End Terrace, CANTON.

Apply: HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, Dec. 13, 1915.

TO LET.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Bath and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TWO ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to: HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, Dec. 23, 1915.

TO LET

HOUSES IN KOWLOON, TO LET.

No. 6, Cransby Terrace.

No. 8, Torres Buildings.

And One Stable behind No. 1, Lyceum Villa.

Apply to: TEE SANG FAT & Co., 34, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, Jan. 31, 1916.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station:—

Europe (London via Jan., via Siberia), Cordillera, 4th Feb.

Europe (English Mail), Namur, 5th Feb.

Manila, China, 8th Feb.

Australia, Tonga, 11th Feb.

Mails will close for:—

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA. (Europe via Siberia).

Per Anson, at 11 a.m., on Saturday, the 5th Feb.

[Shanghai] British P.O., Wednesday, 9th Feb.

STRAITS & INDIA VIA CALCUTTA.

Per Loring, at 2 p.m., on Saturday, the 5th Feb.

SAIGON, STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA ADEN, EGYPT & EUROPE.

Per Cordiere, Registration at 3.15 p.m., Letters at 4 p.m., on Saturday, the 5th Feb.

HAIPHONG.

Per Zukun, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 5th Feb.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.

Per Hatching, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 6th Feb.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.

Per Chin, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 6th Feb.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Per Tungkang, at 2 p.m., on Monday, the 7th Feb.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.

Per Hong, at 1 p.m., on Tuesday, the 8th Feb.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.

Per Anson, Registration at 2.15 p.m., Letters at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, the 8th Feb.

BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA & POENAR (via Batavia).

Per Tungkang, at 1 p.m., on Wednesday, the 9th Feb.

STRAITS, CEYLON, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, TENERIFFE & LONDON.

Per Anson, at 11 a.m., on Thursday, the 10th Feb.

STRAITS & INDIA VIA CALCUTTA.

Per Namur, at 11 a.m., on Friday, the 11th Feb.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

February 2.

Tsukiji Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,063 T. Horikoshi, Dairen and Tsingtau January 28, General.—M. B. K.

Vikarua, Dutch steamer, 707 T. J. Van Kesteren, Swatow Feb. 1, Ballast.—Atlantic Petroleum Co.

Chieki Maru, Japanese str., from Canton.

February 3.

Otari Maru, Japanese str., 1,358 T. Yoshiki, Moji Jan. 28, Coal.—M. B. K.

Tijmanock, Dutch str., 3,510 A. W. La Rooy, Swatow Feb. 2, General.—JAVANESIA-PAK LON.

Kwang Tai, Chinese steamer, 2,315 T. Stewart, Shanghai Jan. 31, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

February 4.

Ching Chou, British steamer, 1,195 T. Doyle, Port Paravola February 1, Cement Stone.—S. W. A. & Co.

Kanva, British str., 1,243 W. J. Frear, Wharfedale Jan. 30, Rice.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Anhui, British str., 1,355 T. George Eady, Shanghai Feb. 1, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Singaporean, British str., 1,306 T. Saunders, Singapore and Saigon January 28, Rice.—CHINA.

Kunhu, British str., 1,230 E. Forsyth, Saigon Jan. 28, Rice.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Yunan, British str., 1,143 Wm. McDonald, Dairen and Weihaiwei January 22, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Yei Maru, Japanese str., from Canton.

DEPARTURES.

February 3.

Yokohama, for Singapore and London.

Peruvia Maru, for Manila and San Francisco.

Tsukiji, for Kobe.

Yokohama, for Singapore and Calcutta.

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